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istion at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish so have rejected articles returned, they
must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

What Does He Mean?

Judge PARKER asserts that "a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves be free. This is a fine, metallic, epigrammatic sound. What is the sense of it?

It is only aplay of words. Only a juggling with an undefined meaning of free" and "freedom."

In the sense of full political and civil rights the Indians have not been free. Alaska is not free. The negroes in most Southern States are not free.

To tell the truth, this sentence in Judge PARKER'S letter is great nonsense. It must have been stuck in at the solicitation of some Mugwump sentimentalist who believes that the United States is going to lose its liberties because the Moros have not yet been taken by the neck and made to adopt and appreciate jury trial, and because the Head Hunters are not yet subject to the poll tax.

Some Needed Light on the Russian Campaign.

We have found it difficult to discuss the strategy and tactics of Gen. KURO-PATKIN during the fighting in Manchuria. because we have lacked trustworthy data concerning the size of his army and the magnitude of the forces arrayed against him.

It is obvious that the strategical movements which precede collision, and tactical manœuvres on the field of battle, will be materially affected by a commander's knowledge that a decided discrepancy exists between the combatants in respect of military strength. How many soldiers did the Russian commander really have at his disposal in Manchuria when the war began; at what rate has the process of reenforcing him proceeded; how large a number of Russian soldiers had been collected in and around Liaoyang when the engagement at that point took place? It was scarcely to be expected that trustworthy information concerning these fundamental facts would be forthcoming from official sources in St. Petersburg or in Tokio. We are now enabled, however, to answer two of these questions and to make a close approximation to an illuminative reply to the third inquiry, by Mr. THOMAS F. MILLARD, an American war correspondent, who, at the time when he wrote, had been for some four months with KUROPATKIN'S army, and who sends to the October number of sometimes are, seem puny. Scribner's Magazine a detailed account a man of judgment and expension for two conturies rience, has rendered a service to those who desire to form a correct conception of the campaign.

Mr. MILLARD says that the extent of Russia's unpreparedness for war in the Far East has not been appreciated. Of the various estimates of Russia's strength even the lowest is pronounced greatly in excess of the reality. He prefaces his own computation of the number of men that Russia had in the theatre of war at the beginning of hostilities by pointing out that the soldiers composing the Vladivostok garrison must be eliminated, since they were required for the defence of that fortress and could not be used for any other purpose. As for the original garrison of Port Arthur, reckoned at about 20,000 men, this not only was unavailable for use in the field, but eded to be reenforced. There were left free for active operations only the Manchurian railway guards and such of the Siberian troops as happened to be east of Lake Baikal when the war began Of railway guards armed and equipped as infantry there were, we are told, some 24,000, at least one-fourth of whom, however, were required to protect and operate the railway east of Baikal. There rifles, having collectively a theoretical (not actual) strength of 16,000 men. There were, besides, some thirty or forty sotnias (squadrons) of Siberian sack cavalry at the outside some 4,000 men-distributed along the Corean frontier. Even on the assumption that these regiments were in full strength, which, according to Mr. MILLARD, was certainly not the case, the Russians had not more than 40,000 men free to take

proved through the arrival of additional troops when Gen. KUROPATRIN reached the scene of conflict in March and decided that, while Port Arthur should be strongly garrisoned and left to shift for itself, it would be impracticable to hold the Yalu, and that his true policy would be to devote many months to assembling at some convenient point, like Harbin, an army capable of taking the field with mander's duty; but it is well known hat political considerations caused it to raw northward as slowly as possible, resources of the railway were for and to the preparation of the fortress for withstanding a long investent. Not until April could the needs of the field army receive more than casual

the field on the outbreak of hostilities.

The situation had not been much im-

At what rate have reenforcements ed the Russian General in Manburia, first from Siberia, and subsequently from European Russia? Mr. though they are liable to be overwhelmed

MILLARD says that he watched with and destroyed by explosions in the supercare for several months the operation of the railway, which is the sole feeder of the Russian army, and he asserts that the daily average of reenforcements since the war began has only a little exceeded 400 men with their equipment and stores. The maximum of speed was reached in the transportation of the tenth army corps from Russia. In this case thirty-four days elapsed from the time when the first troops belonging to the corps reached Liaoyang until the last arrived. Mr. MILLARD doubts whether this pace can be maintained. He directs attention to the fact that with the arrival of more troops the burden of transporting their supplies increases in proportion and becomes an additional tax on the carrying capacity of the railroad. Moreover, the unusual strain soon began to tell on the roadbed and rolling stock, and even in July continual repairs were needed. Allowing for the better management that may be expected to follow experience, Mr. MILLARD does not believe that an average of 1,000 men a day, or anything like it, can be kept up.

We come, lastly, to the question how many men KUROPATKIN had at his disposal at the time when he was forced to evacuate Liaoyang. Mr. MILLARD says that in his opinion the total Russian force available on July 18 for field operations in central and southern Manchuria did not exceed at the outside 120,000 of all arms. If all the units had been in full strength the total force would have been nearly 180,000; but, as a matter of fact, a majority of the regiments had been weakened by casualties and disease Mr. MILLARD, being in the Russian camp, is, of course, unable to say how large were the Japanese forces opposed to KUROPATKIN, but he believes them to

have been stronger by some 50 per cent. Readers of his article are likely to conour with Mr. MILLARD in thinking that in view of the comparative ease and rapidity with which the Japanese can repair their losses it is hard to see when. if ever, Gen. KUROPATKIN will be strong enough to take the offensive with a fair prospect of success. He says that the man who can feel optimistic over the outlook for the Russian army in Manchuria must give greater credit to staff reports than he, with his experience, is able to do.

Vesuvius at Work Again.

The assertion was first made by RICHT-HOFEN that our modern volcanoes no longer call to attention the grandest phases of volcanic action, but belong rather to a time of failing activity. The German specialist had in view such almost inconceivable lava flows as once issued from countless fissures in the earth in the western part of our own country. It was in that era of truly great volcanic phenomena that the lava flows in what is now Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana covered a larger area than that of Great Britain and France combined; with a thickness averaging 2,000 feet, and reaching in some places 3,700 feet. Those were the giant days of vulcanism beside which the modern phenomena, frightful as they

Vesuvius, even if her achievements are of the operations in Manchuria up to insignificant when measured by ancient July 18. This correspondent, who is standards, has been rather wide awake activity. On the whole, for the past fifty years, Vesuvius has been in a condition of greater frequency of eruption than in any previous period within historical times. From the third century before the Christian era until the year 1700 A. D. only twenty-one eruptions were in Manchuria that have been published recorded. From 1700 till 1882 fortyseven outbursts of activity atracted attention, and since then they have been proportionally far more frequent. The inference has been drawn that something over 2,000 years is the interval between two epochs of maximum eruption

frequency at Vesuvius. A peculiarity of these eruptions is that most of them occur in the latter half of the year. Since the Christian era began nearly three-fourths of the periods of | ically by the general. It has made no pronounced activity have come within the months from July to December, while, on the other hand, about twothirds of the eruptions of Mount Etna have been in the first half of the year.

Within eight miles of Vesuvius is Naoles, where half a million people live. These people view the wonderful phenomena with awe, but with little solicitude, since for ages they have believed themselves immune from the more serious results of the volcano's violent were also two brigades of East Siberian moods. Great streams of lava have flowed down the mountain side into the Bay of Naples, but they have taken the short cut to the sea, leaving Naples to one side. The city occasionally suffers the discomfort of being covered with volcanic dust, and sometimes this material mixes with the steam which is so large an element in the activity of this volcano, and then the walls and streets of the big town are plastered with mud and the beauty of Naples departs until her face is well scrubbed; but these annoyances are perhaps amply compensated for by the wonderful sight.

One bit of rock weighing about two tons is said to have been ejected from the crater the other day. Such a rock is merely a plaything for Vesuvius. It has been known to throw to a considerable distance above the crater rim great blocks of stone weighing between thirty and forty tons. The director of the is a great paper, an eloquent, sobering and saving Vesuvius Observatory seems to be sticka fair prospect of success. This was a ing bravely to his post and his instrusound military view of the Russian com- ments are recording many hundreds of

violent ebullitions. The lava spilling over the crater edge overruled at St. Petersburg. But, has melted the steel rails of the funicular bough Kuroparkin was ordered to railroad. Of course; nobody knows how take a stand at the Yalu, and to with- hot this lava is at the moment of emission, but facts have been aspertained that give some conception of it. It was found in 1855 that a stream of lava which was barely moving had a temperature of was barely moving had a temperature of 1,228 degrees Fahr. On another occasion moving and inspiring letter not once the lava stream fused silver, the melting | but many times. Why not pay the voters point of which is 1,870 degrees. At an- to read it once? Could the Democratic other time the melting of a piece of copper wire indicated a temperature of not less than 2,204 degrees. There are men who are not afraid to linger in the neighborhood of such high degrees of heat,

heated mass of molten rock.

One of these men is the distinguished Italian professor of geology, MATTEUCCI, of the University of Naples. During the eruptions of 1900, when the boiling lake of lava rose in the crater to within about 200 feet of its rim, the professor spent days on the mountain slopes and lived for three days on the edge of the crater. He saw many large projectiles thrown to a height of 1,800 feet above he mountain. One day, while peering over the edge, he saw a block of unusual size rising above the top of the crater. His watch was in his hand and he saw that the projectile was in the air above Vesuvius for seventeen seconds before it. reached terra firma on the slope of the mountain. He secertained later that its weight was approximately thirty tons, and estimated that the force that propelled this mass of rock high into the air was equal to 607,995 horse-power. He calculated that the volume of solid material ejected from the crater during the explosive period of about two months was 500,000 cubic metres, and in that time about thirty feet was added to the altitude of the mountain.

When Vesuvius resumes its placidity and is again content to smoke lazily, we are likely to hear something interesting from Prof. MATTEUCCI about the present phases of activity.

The Sample Ballet.

For the instruction of citizens who desire to cast their votes for the Republican electors of President and Vice-President and for the Citizens' candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor the law makes ample provision. Any voter who wishes to study the ballot before entering the voting booth is entitled to demand from the elections officers a sample ballot to inspect at his leisure, before the official ballot he is to vote is delivered to him. The election law of 1896, in Section 83, says:

" Sample ballots, equal in number to 25 percentum the number of official ballots provided therefor. shall also be provided for every polling place for which official ballots are required to be provided Such sample ballot shall be printed on paper of a different color from the official ballot, and without numbers on the stubs, but shall, in all other respects, be precisely similar to the official ballots to be voted at that polling place. One of such sample ballots shall, at any time, on the day of election, be furnished upon application to any elector entitled to vote at that polling place, and may be taken by him away from such polling place before receiving his official ballot or ballots."

Thus the voter is empowered to demand from the elections officers a sample ballot, which he is at liberty to take from the polling place to a more quiet spot, where he can study it at his convenience. Upon the sample ballot he will find the names of all the candidates for office arranged as on the official ballot, with their respective voting spaces in front of them. The voter may mark this sample ballot as he intends later to mark the official ballot which he votes, o see how it is done.

Printed at the top of the sample ballot ne will find full and clear instructions to guide him in marking his official ballot. These instructions are also printed on the stub of the official ballot. A few minutes study of the sample ballot will enable the voter to mark his official ballot with ease and celerity and in perfect confidence that his wishes will be recorded in the count

In front of the name of each candidate for office on the official ballot will be printed a voting space. The voter should make the legal cross (X) mark in each of the voting spaces in front of the names of the thirty-nine Republican candidates for electors of President and Vice-President and in the voting spaces in front of the names of the Citizens' candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK and the Hon. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.

The Decadent Nation and the Musical Neighbor.

Judge PARKER'S letter of acceptance has been received patiently or apathet-Republican gooseflesh. It hasn't stung or quickened the poor old Democratic corpus. Yet not in vain was that letter written. It has kindled ecstasy in one fond bosom. From the music room of our neighbor the Times come songs and chants and anthems, hymning reverently that grand, sweet song. Here are some passages from Monday's service:

"It is a letter to be read not once, but many times. The voter will be repaid.

" It stirs, it moves, it inspires, it gives the needed forward Impulse. Only a nation with a profligate carelessness of the future, a nation already decadent, could fall to

give heed to these words of magistral wisdom " If he [ROOSEVELT] is elected, Judge PARKER's letter ought to be the Bible of his faith, his daily guide and counsellor throughout his term of office."

Tuesday the high lyric rapture continues, but it is blended with a note of pain and rage, a sound of sobbing, a bitterness against the infidels. A voice oracular has pealed; a hero's banner is unfurled, and nobody cares a rap, a continental, a campaign textbook. The Tuesday service celebrates the letter as "a warning, a strong voice through the darkness and storm, telling of peril and how to escape it." It is also "a first class test of the people." Yet some, many or most people are dull and unequal to the

appeal to the American people no longer to permit themselves to be fooled and misled."

Will the people get sober? Will the people consent to be saved? Will the people stop being fooled and misled?

"Judge PARKER would be elected President by a hundred majority in the Electoral College if every voter in the United States would read with close attention and openmindedness his letter of ac-

It is all very well to say that the voters "will be repaid" for reading the stirring, campaign moneys be expended more fruitfully?

Even then the people may be dull, unworthy, unsobered and unsaved. They seem to care little for strong voices oppressed and broken in judgment, and he seems to be glad of it. The nation is profligately careless and already decadent. But no matter what may be the popular deafness to the grand, sweet song, the music room will not cease to vibrate with the intellectual motion and emotion stirred, moved, inspired.

Not long ago we described a system of advertising the advantages for settlers offered in the Canadian Northwest Territory, originated by the Canadian Minister of the Interior and pursued by him and by the communities concerned with remarkably successful results. The annual immigration to Canada increased from about 15,000 to about 124,000. From the United States the number of immigrants, which before had been only a little over 100, inreased last year to more than 49,000. As the Southern States are now earnestly discussing methods of attracting immigrants to their cheap and fertile lands we suggested that this Canadian system of advertising might be profitably adopted by them. The Southern Farm Magazine, which gives special attention to this matter of immigration, welcomes the suggestion and urges every town and State in the South to follow the example of Canada, for it is confident that by persistent and broad advertising" the South can "achieve even greater success in attracting population than Canada has done." As Mr. RICHARD H. EDMONDS points out in the same magazine, the time has now come when the diversion of the stream of immigration from the West to the South is possible, for "the free land of the West is gone, and good agricultural land is commanding what we in the South would call exorbitant prices, ranging from \$50 to \$100 an acre, and even more.

The Democratic campaign managers announce that they will bring Carl Schutz into Illinois to influence German-American citizens in favor of the Democratic ticket. Can he do this?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Just about as well as he "influenced them to vote for GREELEY in 1872 and for BRYAN in 1900.

EUROPE WANTS AMERICAN RULE. Gaels Want Lower Brittany to Become a

Province of the United States. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Separatist committees of the little Gaelic Finland of Lower Brittany were not satisfied with the results of the Pan-Celtic Congress at Carnarvon (North Wales) Aug. 30 to Sept. 2. The Latino-Italian rulers of France having violated and abolished the imprescriptible clauses of the Act of Marriage of Duchess Anne and of the Treaty of Reunion, and the Celtic Solidarities in the United Kingdom being too much indifferent to the sufferings of the Breton Gaels, in the assembly of the committees at Landerneau, Sept. 12 last, the leaders proposed the union of Gaelic speaking Brittany to the great republic of the United States of America, Brest and Lorient being to be turned into transatlantic ports and stations for the United States Navy for the protection of Breton independence. The Gaels of Lower Brittany want to keep, under the United States of America protectorate, their Gaelic language, their traditions, their religious faith, their national liberties. A referendum among the Gaelic populations of Lower Brittany would give an enthusiastic unanimity for the separation from France and the union to the great republic of the United States of America.

Hon. Sec. Separatist Committee, Archidruidicat d'Ouessant et des Gaules.

USHANT, Sept. 16. tany to the great republic of the United States

Pius X, and the " Non Expedit."

From the Patt Mall Gazette.
There is one burning question in Italy which never loses its vital interest, namely, whether ciericals should take part in the political life of the country, now forbidden by the Church. On this

subject the Secolo says:
"There are fifty-eight candidates who ask the Vatican for the authorization to enter Parliament.
The Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. seconding the humor of Plus X., who has always and authorize you to put forward your candida-tures in the approaching political elections. The Holy See, however, imposes, as an absolute condi-tion to the permission, the formal undertaking which must be in writing—that in the exercise of your legislative functions, never under any pre-text will you concur in or support any law which is contrary to faith, dogma or papal institutions. The candidates who accept these conditions will be authorized to present themselves to the country, and the electors will be absolved from the 'non eapedit.' Thus it is safe to argue, also from one hundred other indications, that Pius X. intends to apply on a vast scale the favorite electoral-political system of Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice."

From the Birmingham Post. After vigorously protesting against the intro-duction of American methods as being unsuitable if not impracticable, on English railways. British railway managers are evidently profiting by American experience to the extent, at all events, of chean ening the transport of merchandise and minerals by means of more careful loading, the employment of trucks of larger carrying capacity and engines of greater hauling power, and the di of superfluous trains, more particularly

on branch lines.

In many cases, also, they are increasing the carrying capacity of their passenger coaches without adding materially to the cost and weight of the trains, and utilizing motor cars in country districts

of staff reorganization and the compilation of really instructive statistics for the guidance of managers and directors, and but little improvement is ap-parent yet in the handling of passenger traffic so far as regards the working expenses.

But the work of reform has evidently begun, and the period of depression through which we are passing will not have been without its compensations if it serves, as we hope it will, to stimulate and strengthen the reform movement.

A Suggestion as to the Boll Weevil. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The problem presented by the boll weevil people is great. The photograph of the boll weevil's parent, published by the Department of Agriculture in 1903, suggests the familiar June bug of this region. It may be that the bug that produces the weevil belongs to the tribe of insects that fly at night to deposit their eggs. These night flyers are, accord-

ng to common observation, drawn to a light burn ing at night, and butt into it. The prove sh moth flies into the candle's flame, singes its wings and goes out of business. It might be that if this familiar lilustration were made use of in warring against the parent of the boll weevil some good might be done. If torches should be set up in the cotton fields and kept burning at the time when the bugs go abroad to deposit their eggs, from which the weevil is hatched, they might be attracted by the light and lose their power for harm by burning themselves. Dusk seems to h the time when the night flyers leave their lurking places—hence if the above suggestion should be made use of the torches should be lighted just

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

How to Stop a Speeze. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: A thief was captured last week because he sneezed and by removing his handkerchief from his pocket discio

moving his handsverger from his potential the stolen property.

Many people I have met have never known a way to stop a sneeze, but there is a very old and simple way. Simply press the upper lip till the desire to sneeze goes. In this season of colds and embarrassing "kerchews" this may be of value. NEW YORK, Sept. 27. From the Charlotte Observe De Augus' meetin 'a over now: We's all done been baptize', Me en Sal en Hick'ry Jim, En Heck's big Lize.

Oh. Tigion hit's a cuis thing
In hits wukkin' ermongs' men!
We'll hatter wait a whole yur now,
'Fo' bein' baptine' again. HTMENBAL.

REMARKABLE JOURNEY IN THE SA HARA.

The journey which Commandant Laperrine of the French military staff in the Tuat cases has just made in the Sahara, covering a distance of 1.300 miles in four months, from March to June, this year, is very note worthy for two reasons. In the first place, when he was approaching the Sudan and was within about 180 miles of Timbuktu, his destination, he met by the merest accident Capt. Theveniaut of the Colonial infantry in the First Sudanese Territory, as France calls the district of which Timbuktu is the chief town, who forbade his brother officer from the north to go any further. As one of the military officials in the Sudan he claimed the right to debar whomsoever he pleased from entering it, and he drew the line at the Commandant from the French force of occupation in Tuat. There was very bad feeling over the matter but Laperrine concluded to submit and made his way back to his starting

point by a circuitous route to the east. The second matter of interest is of far more importance. Laperrine has returned with scientific data showing that many of the wells, oases and routes that are found on our best maps, on the authority of travellers within the past sixty years, are far out of their proper position, some of them as much as 100 miles or more. Mistakes so egregious have scarcely been made in any other part of Africa, and the revised map of the Sahara, when it is completed, will have a very different appearance from our pres ent maps.

THE SUN has already described the new methods of travel that have enabled the French completely to revolutionize the ways of Saharan exploration. They have discarded the cumbrous baggage train that had its culmination in the thousand camels that Foureau drove across the desert a few years ago. They have adopted the methods of the Tuaregs, who select and breed camels for fleetness and train them to travel more than twice the distance in a day that the ordinary camel can make. They march lightly laden, for they can reach wells and oases in two or three days that were formerly unattainable in less than a

week or two. In this march, Laperrine had with only three brother officers, Prof. Villatte, the astronomer, and seventy-five méharistes, as the native soldiers of the French on their fleet camels are called. It took Foureau over a year to cross the desert with all that was left of his 1,000 camels; but Laperrine, marching southeast toward Timbuktu, was within 180 miles of that Sudanese city in ten weeks, and he returned by a longer route in six weeks. He found water and pasturage and lived almost wholly off the resources of the desert.

Most of the natives they met were Tuaregs but the Tuareg problem has disappeared, for the French are able now to catch them on their raids. The bandits of the Sahara have become suppliants for peace and friendship and are helping instead of hindering every French advance into the desert. The story of the Sahara for the past three years abounds with remarkable facts that justify the old saying "It is the unexpected that always happens in Africa."

The page was not too fast for Prof. Villatte of l'Ecole Supérieure in Algiers, with the very best of astronomical equipment, to fix the position of forty-three places: and the discovery he made greatly astonished the party. Every place but one whose position he determined, if shown on the present map, is much too far to the west. Timissao, for example, should be placed 155 miles to the southeast of the place where it appears on the maps. On the other hand, Idelès should be moved about a degree of longitude to the west. conscience, but not faith or dogma, is involved, are hopelessly wrong; and there must be wholesale revision of the mapping of the routes, oases and wells in this vast part of

the desert. The reason assigned for these blunders is that the white men who made them followed zigzag courses, were usually under stress either because of enemies or of failing water or food supplies, had very imperfect instruments, and most of the men were not skilled in using such appliances as they

It is easy to see the embarrassment that this situation imposes. If a French expedition wishes to leave one route and strike across to a well or an oasis on another. they cannot be sure that the compass direction taken from the map will lead them to the point they are seeking. Information that misleads is worse than none at all; and so the officers in the desert forces of France are saying that not a party should be sent out without adequate appliances for fixing the astronomical position of every place of importance which they visit. These appliances will be provided, and it is certain that in a few years the French will greatly change the map of the

Laperrine's party cannot get over the rebuff they met from their compatriots in the desert. They say that if the Sudanes official had met a German or an English mission from Morocco or Tripoli he would not have cast a stone in their way. But a French military party from another field of service daring to intrude on his preserves! So he sent the tricolor trailing back north. It remains to be seen whether the French Government will sustain Capt. Theveniaut in his very interesting proceeding.

The Revolving House Again.

Two French gentlemen—Dr. Pellegrin and M. E. Petit, an architect of Paris—have designed a method of erecting houses on rotating platforms, so that the building can be made to face in any required direction at any time. The platform is supported on two concentric walls, the inner chamber to be made containing a stairway, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes of the house. A gas or petrol engine is employed to move the platgas or petrol engine is employed to move the plat

From the St. James's Gazette. In his recent "Introduction to Spectrum Analysis," Dr. W. Marshall Watts shows that "in a drop of water the number of molecules is so great that, if we could see them when the drop was magnified till it had apparently the dimensions of our earth, they would appar like a heap of tennis balls, in num-ber something like 9.556,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. Even then, it appears, each molecule would be subdivisible into three atoms, two of hydrogen and one of oxygen. And it is, of course, a matter of

form, and if necessary it can be used to drive clockwork which will enable the house front to fol-

ow the sun during the day.

there are some thousand electrified "corpuscules." Reason of Preference for Bullaghting.

one of oxygen. And it is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that in every atom of hydroger

From the Boston Record.

Once in a while one of the Sunday exhorters on the Common startles the crowd with his hits. A well known old spellbinder was comparing the vices and amusements of various countries and the relation between the two. In particular he described bull-fighting in Spain and pugilism in this country. "An' I don't know but what bullfighting is the better," he roared. "God Almighty made the bulls for beef. But when you kill a pugilist, what use is he to anybody?"

The Tiff.

She-I thought you were one of nature's noble-

"DENT" IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Prof. H. J. Cox Says That Is What Caused the Water to Rise Three Feet. CHICAGO, Sept. 27.-The water of Lake Michigan rose three feet and sank as much within five minutes during Sunday night's thunderstorm. It did considerable damage to small boats and caused the crews of the various lifesaving stations to scramble

The river men declared the phenomenon to be a tidal wave, but Prof. Henry J. Cox describes the singular change in the lake

level to a psychrometrical occurrence. "Imagine a'dent' in the surface of the lake," said Prof. Cox, "and you have a fair illustration of what happened. It must have measured several miles in diameter and can easily be reproduced at home by placing a glass bottom downward in a soup plate filled with water. The moment the glass sinks the water rises around the edges

of the plate.
"In a similar manner the barometrical "In a similar manner the barometrical pressure was increased in certain places and decreased in others during the thunderstorm. Where the pressure was greater the water was forced downward and naturally sought the places where it was less. Chicago, being at the time of the storm the centre of disturbance, was under a comparative vacuum, while other parts of the lake's surface were pressed upon by extraordinary atmospheric weight. This made the water rise at Chicago. At soon at the barometrical pressure was removed at the barometrical pressure was removed to another point the water rushed back."

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS FOR MEN. To Teach Commercial Subjects in Every

City-National Union to Start Them. Business of importance was transacted at the meeting of officers and committees of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, held yesterdayafternoon in Cathedral College in this city. The national officers were in attendance, as well as the executive committee, special committee on evening schools and national committee. The meet-

ing was largely attended.

Attention was called to the fact that Carroll Institute of Washington, D. C., has decided to open an evening school on Oct. 17 for instruction to young men at a nominal charge in commercial pursuits. It was decided to endeavor to open similar schools in all the larger cities of the country, and to establish a national examining board, whose duty it shall be to give examinations annually to the students in ing was largely attended.
Attention was called t aminations annually to the students in these schools. It is also intended that the board shall award diplomas to students

passing the examinations.

It was decided to make a systematic canvass of Catholic clubs and societies with a view to increasing the membership of the national union.

FIGHT TAX ON POWER HOUSE Metropolitan Says the City Has Assessed It Too High.

Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve signed yesterday, on the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a writ of certiorari for the review of the \$5,000,000 assessment imposed in January last by the Tax Commissioners on the property owned by the railroad at Ninety-fifth street and First avenue. The company's electric power house is there and the property has a front-age of 200 feet on First avenue, 208 on Ninety-fifth street and 297 on Ninety-sixth street.

The company says that the fair market value of the property is not over \$3,500,000. The land cost only \$175,000, say the railroad officials, while the power house cost \$1,500,000 to construct and \$2,980,000 was spent for machinery. But against these figure they set up a depreciation of at least per cent. a year for wear and tear on ma-chinery. The life of the electrical plant is stated to be under sixteen years.

POLITICS IN CANADA.

Growth of a Desire for Independence, but Appearation No Longer Talked Of. TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 26:-It is now gener

illy understood that the elections for the Dominion Parliament will come off early in confident of victory. In the opinion of those most competent to judge, Ontario, the most for the time being, as the result will be deter-Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Province of Quebec and by the votes of the Provinces of Manitoba and New Brunswick, where the French Canadian element, which is numerous and well organized, holds the balance of power. It is this fact that gives to the approaching election the character of a race struggle and makes it perhaps the most important of any

Here in Ontario the situation is further

makes it perhaps the most important of any since confederation in 1867.

Here in Ontario the situation is further complicated by the importation of imperial politics into Dominion affairs and by the reduction of the Province's voting strength at Ottawa through the automatic action of the Electoral law, which gave a fixed representation to the Province of Quebec without regard to population and governed the representation in all the other Provinces by the rise or fall of their populations in relation to that of Quebec after each census. In this way it has come about that Ontario loses six representatives at the coming election, which is so much to the advantage of the Liberal party in the other Provinces, Ontario's representation being largely Conservative.

The causes of the loss of population also tend to increase the anti-Liberal sentiment in Ontario. The opening up of the Northwest, which has been accomplished mainly with Ontario's money, has drawn away from it numbers of its most enterprising citizens, to the detriment of its political influence in the country, and created rivals out of its own sons. This combination of causes has been too much for the endurance of the taxpayers of the Province, and though a section turns its ear to questions of imperial federation, the mass is pondering other solutions.

There is nothing more remarkable than the extent to which the idea of nationalism with independence to follow has progressed in this part of Canada during the last few years. It is discussed by men in all sections of society as necessary and inevitable, perhaps in a very near future. Annexation is a word no longer heard, and reciprocity is immediately popular only with the farmers, who want a profitable market for their poulity, eggs, dairy and other products. The manufacturers naturally oppose it, desiring to keep the home market for themselves; and the professional politicians are equally against anything that would tend to diminish revenue from indirect taxation and open the way to demands for the impos

Snapshots, 2,000 a Second.

An Italian named Luciano Butti has perfected a photographic apparatus capable of registering the incredible number of 2,000 photographic impressions per second. The most minute and least rapid and casual movements of birds and insects on the wing, which have hitherto defied science can, it is claimed, be registered with accuracy thus opening a new world of natural observation to ornithologists. The films used cost £2 per sec

From the Pall Mall Gazette

"I cannot swear, I have an ulcerated throat, and I am wearing a mustard plaster. I am far too ill to swear," said Mrs. Watkin, when charged at Slough, yesterday, with using improper language. Mrs. Wathin admitted that she had called her hus-band a blear eyed Kaffir, a Bashi-Bazouk, a Bul garian atrocity, an ugly monkey, a baboon, says the reporter, "every other saimal in the Zor

ROOSEVELT ON IRRIGATION.

The President Writes of Its Benefits to a Meeting in North Dakota. Mandan, N. D., Sept. 27.-The North

Dakota State Irrigation Congress met here at noon. A communication from President Roosevelt was read:

Roosevelt was read:

Oysten Bay, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Williams: I am in receipt to be present at the North Dakota State Irrigation Congress on the 27th Inst., and I wish it were possible for me to be present, but I begret to say it is not.

During the time of my Presidency there has been no measure in which I have taken a keener interest than that which started the policy of national aid to the cause of irrigation. I have felt that the use of the rivers and small streams of the States of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains for irrigation was even more important to the future of this country than the improvement of the course of these same rivers, lower down, as an aid to navigation, and when I became President one of the first things to which I turned my attention was the effort to secure the passage of the law which inaugurated this system.

I congratulate the people of North Dakota—indeed, I congratulate the people of all the United States—upon the fact that this work has been begun. It will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the been effect to secure the passage of the law which Inaugurated this country, whatever benefits part of it benefits all. With best walkes, believe me, sincerely yours, Theodore Rooseveller.

FOR NEW BROOKLYN PARK.

Justice Maddox Confirms Commission's Awards for Necessary Property.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox in Brooklyn yesterday confirmed the report of andrew Lemon, William J. Buttling and Assemblyman John McKeown, who were appointed a commission by the Supreme Court in condemnation proceedings to secure property for the new Fourth Ward

cure property for the new Fourth Ward park. The site takes in four blocks between Jay and Bridge streets and Tillary street and Striker's Court.

The commissioners' award is \$476,220. The highest awards made are to Bishop Curies C. McDonnell, \$55,000; James Burrell \$26,000; John and James H. Mullins, \$29,000, Mary J. Lynch, \$54,000; Amos J. Wright, \$34,000. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader of Kings county, ge's \$5,250 for a plot of ground necessary for the park.

county, ge's \$5,230 for a plot of ground necessary for the park.

W. De Peyster opposed the confirmation of the report because he had been awarded only \$5,761 for eight inches of property. He contended that the eight inches necessitated the taking down of the walls of three houses, which practically ruined them. The commissioners called in real estate experts, who declared that the award made to Mr. De Peyster was full value.

DELAYING THE ISLAND BRIDGE.

Commissioner Best Finds the Tower Power Houses in the Way-Wants to Stop 'Em. Bridge Commissioner Best wrote to the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon asking for authority to make some changes in one of the contracts for the Blackwell's Island bridge. The letter said that on Dec. 31, the last day that Mr. Lindenthal was in office as Bridge Commissioner, he made a contract with the Williams Engineering and Contracting Company for the con-struction of power houses and elevators on the piers of the bridge, at a cost of

\$685,000.

Mr. Best said that if this contract were carried out and the power houses built at this time it would seriously delay construction, as they would interfere with the building of the superstructure, and they might well be delayed indefinitely. well be delayed indefinitely.

He wanted authority to settle with the contractors for \$345,000 for all work under the contract exclusive of the items for power houses and elevators. The letter was referred to the committee on bridges

MONEY FOR EDUCATION.

\$10,000 Left to School Board for a High School at Gravesend. The will of Cornelius S. Stryker was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court, Brook-

lyn, vesterday. Mr. Stryker was a wealthy farmer of Gravesend and died about a week November, and the Government feels quite ago. In his will he provides that his funeral shall be simple and unostentatious and that

no eulogy be indulged in. He made a number of bequests. Mary Jane Jimison, who had been in his employ thirteen years, is to receive \$500. To James Dunnigan, another employee, are given a plot of land on Avenue X, all the testator's tools and \$1,000 in cash. The Reformed Church of Gravesend is to receive \$2,000.

Mr. Stryker leaves \$10,000 to the Board of Education of the city of New York, provided that within three years after his death the city constructs a high school in Gravesend. He also leaves \$10,000 for a free library to be built in connection with the high school. The residuary estate, which is said to be very The residuary estate, which is said to be ver arge, is left to the testator's nephews and

FORTUNE FOR PROF. ZORDAN. Bellevue Hospital Interpreter Will Study Asiatic Tongues.

languages of the University of Padua and official interpreter at Bellevue Hospital while he is spending a three years leave of absence in this country, announced yesterday that by the death of his mother in Switzerland he had just inherited \$15,000. The news came from his brother, who is attached to the General Staff of the French Army. Prof. Zordan said that his mother left a fortune of \$300,000, the balance of which goes to his brother. His share was which goes to his brother. His share was cut, he says, because he refused to become a Roman Catholic at his mother's request. He says he will probably leave Bellevue at once and, after going to Switzerland to claim his fortune, will travel through Persiand Asia Minor to learn the languages. He has mastered the English language during a few months stay here, and has written a book on American customs for a Berlin publishing house.

a Berlin publishing house. PRIMATE AT COLUMBIA.

The Visiting Archbishop of Canterbury Will Take Part in To-day's Opening.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, is to arrive at Columbia University at 1 o'clock to-day to take part in the opening exercises. In anticipation of a large attendance the exercises will be held in the gymnasium. They will begin at 3 o'clock.

The faculty, in academic procession, will march to the gymnasium and will be seated on the platform. The main floor will be reserved until 2:50.P. M. for alumni and students.

The exercises will consist of a brief re-

The exercises will consist of a brief religious service and an address on "Academic Ideals," by Prof. Robert S. Woodward, dean of the faculty of pure science, who will be introduced by President Nicholas Murray Butler.

After the exercises the Archbishop of Canterbury will consecrate the ground upon which the new college chapel is as be erected. be erected.

Judge Gray Cannot Preside

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 26 .- Judge George Gray has been asked to preside over the thirteenth annual session of the International Peace Corfsrence, which will open in Bosoton on next Tuesday. He has declined, as his presence will be required at the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which sits in Philadelphia next week which sits in Philadelphia next week.

Fallacy of "Blue Blood."

From the General Practitioner.
The fact is that, as every observant medical practitioner sooner or later realizes, there is no great difference of the kind that theories of "birth" as-sume between one man and another. The basis of this fact, no doubt, is that the whole population of this country is so mixed and so connected by mar-riage that for any one individual to pride himself or herself on ancestry is a scientific absurdity.

Mathematics. Knicker-Figures never lie.

Bocker-No, the sum of suburban life alway